Regarding needle-stick injuries, 1165 (63.9%) had been informed on the protocols to follow if an injury occurred. Three hundred forty-nine (19.1%) had suffered needle-stick injuries, only 125 (35.8%) received immediate medical attention at the point of care” Vilar-Compte et al (2018).

Abstract:

BACKGROUND: Proper immunization and knowledge in infection prevention are key factors in protecting medical students.

AIM OF THE STUDY: To describe the status on vaccination recommended for healthcare workers (HCW) and infection prevention knowledge.

METHODS: We conducted a cross-sectional study on medical students at clinical years of medical school from a public University in Mexico.

RESULTS: A total of 1,824 medical students responded the survey. One thousand ninety (59.8%) were women. Median age was 22 years. One thousand six hundred twenty-two (88.9%) knew their childhood immunization status. One thousand seventy-one (58.7%) were vaccinated against influenza for the 2016-2017 season; 1667 (91.4%) had been vaccinated at least once against hepatitis B, only 315 (18.9%) of vaccinated had received a full course with 3 doses. Most students were vaccinated against measles, mumps and rubella during
Needlestick protocol awareness amongst medical students

childhood, 542 (29.7%) received an additional dosage during or after adolescence. Six hundred ninety-seven (38.2%) were concerned about vaccine's safety. A total of 1,431 (78.5%) properly identified situations were standard precautions are recommended, and 1540 (84.4%) had received some training on safe care delivery and personal protective equipment. Regarding needle-stick injuries, 1165 (63.9%) had been informed on the protocols to follow if an injury occurred. Three hundred forty-nine (19.1%) had suffered needle-stick injuries, only 125 (35.8%) received immediate medical attention at the point of care.

CONCLUSIONS: Most medical students were not vaccinated as recommended, and they were not adequately instructed on safe practices for medical attention, nor advised or followed when a health-care related accident occurs. The results may be useful for implementation strategies on vaccination compliance and training on infection prevention.

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